



FEATURES

- Wide operating voltage:
 - ❑ 6V ~14V
- Output Current up to 30A
- Output voltage ripple: 20mVpp
- High Efficiency 93%
- Parallel operation up to 5 modules
- Over current /Short circuit protection
- Over-temperature protection
- Remote on/off control – negative or positive
- High reliability: designed to meet 5 million hour MTBF
- Output voltage remote sense compensation
- Minimal space on PCB:
 - ❑ 33.0mm x 13.5mm x 10.0mm or
 - ❑ 1.30in x 0.53in x 0.39in
- No derating to +60°C, natural convection
- UL/IEC/EN60950 compliant
- RoHS Compliant available

APPLICATIONS

- ❑ Workstations, servers
- ❑ Desktop computers
- ❑ DSP applications
- ❑ Distributed power architectures
- ❑ Telecommunications equipment
- ❑ Data communications equipment
- ❑ Wireless communications equipment

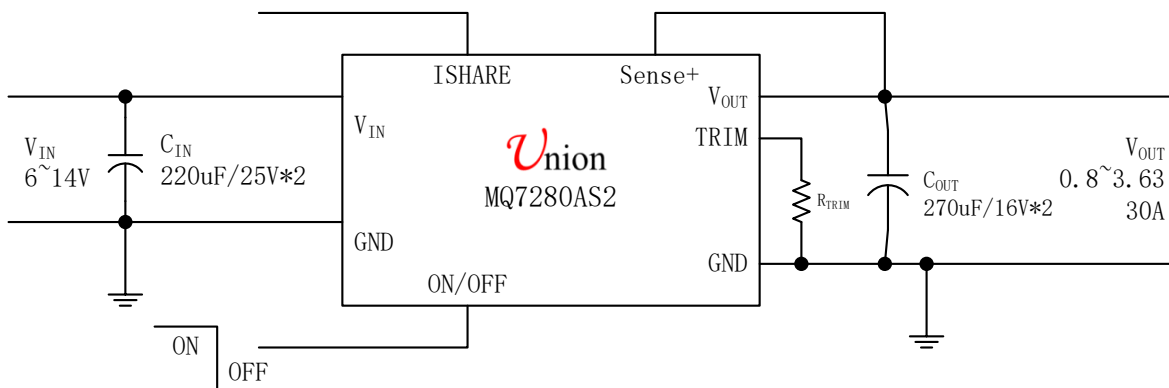
OPTIONS

- ❑ Positive or negative logic

Description

The **MegaTarzan™** MQ7280AS2 Series Power Modules are non-isolated dc-dc converters that operate over a wide input voltage range of 6Vdc to 14Vdc and provide a precisely (2%) regulated dc output with industry standard pin configuration. Such a module is suitable to application with unregulated 12V power supply bus. The modules have a maximum output current rating of 30A at typical full-load efficiency over 93%. Default features include remote on/off with positive logic and output voltage adjustment, over-current protection, over-temperature protection. Option features include positive or negative logic mode.

***** **Typical Application Circuit** *****



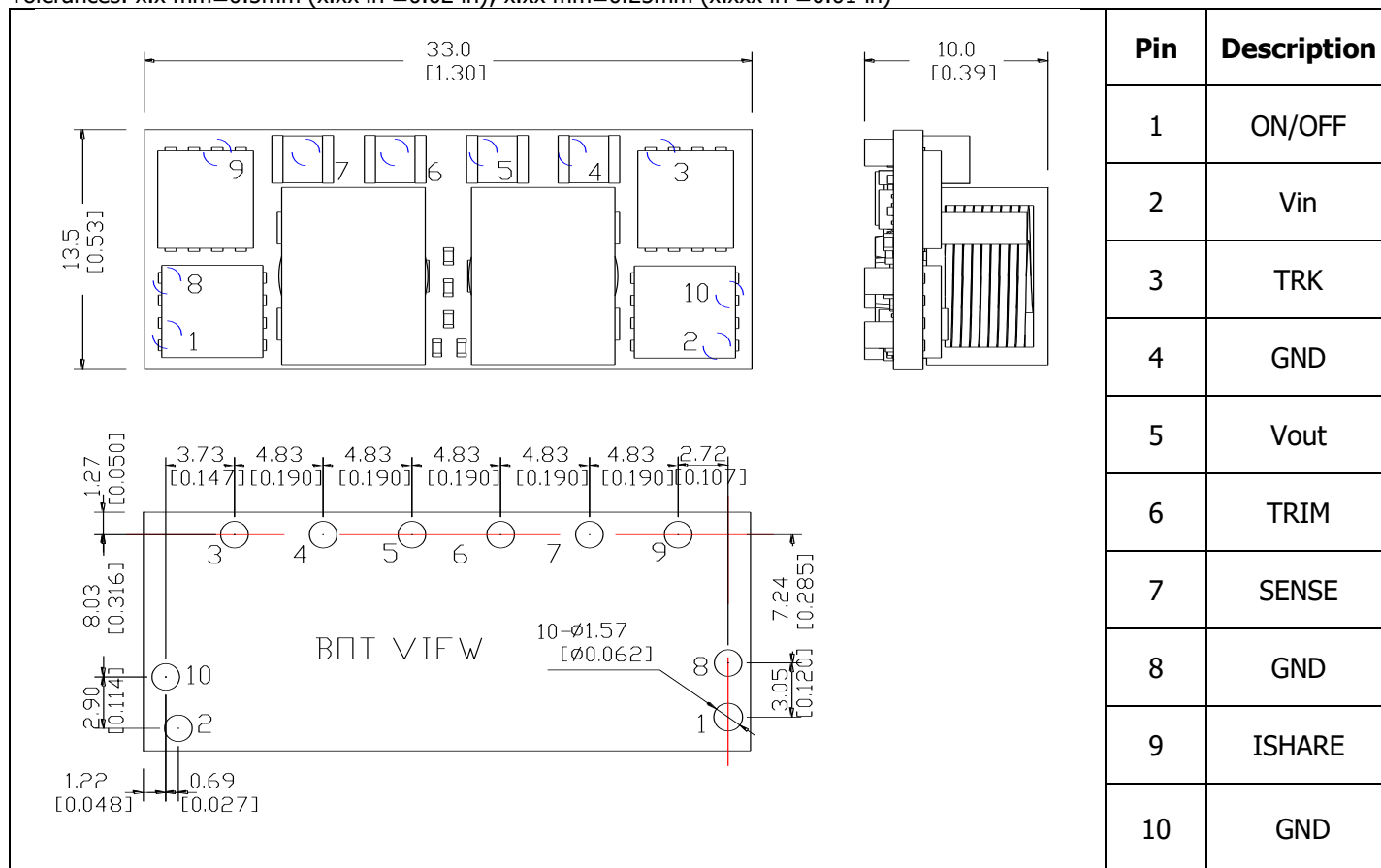
Performance Specifications (at T_A=+25°C)

Model	Input V _{IN} Range (V)	Output				Efficiency (%)
		I _{OUT} (A)	Trim Range (V)	Regulation		
				Line (%)	Load (%)	
MQ7280AS2	6~14	30	0.8V~3.63V	0.5	0.5	93

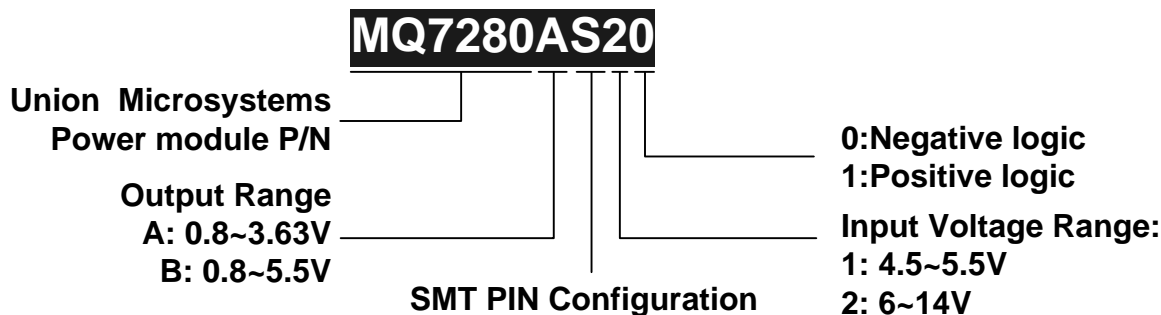
Mechanical Specifications

Dimensions are in millimeters (inches)

Tolerances: x.x mm±0.5mm (x.xx in ±0.02 in); x.xx mm±0.25mm (x.xxx in ±0.01 in)



Ordering Information



For examples:

MQ7280AS20 means MQ7280AS in SMT pin, input voltage 6~14V, output voltage 0.8V~3.63V, negative logic control

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Note: These are stress ratings. Exposure of devices to any of these conditions may adversely affect long-term reliability. Proper operation under conditions other than those listed in the Performance Specifications Table is not implied.

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Input Voltage	V_{IN}	-0.3	16	V
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	-40	125	°C

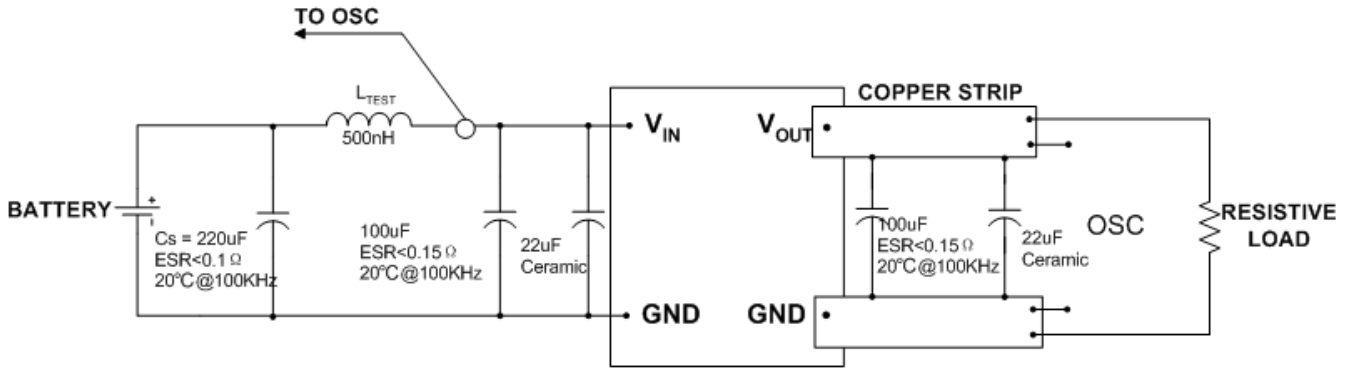
MQ7280AS2 Electrical Specifications: ($T_A=+25^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameter	Condition	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input Voltage Range		V_{IN}	6	12	14	V
Output Current		I_o	0		30	A
Output Voltage Set point	100% load	ΔV_o	-2		+2	%
Temperature Regulation	$T_A = T_{A,MIN}$ To $T_{A,MAX}$	-		0.4		% $V_{O,SET}$
Remote Sense Range					0.5	V
Line Regulation	See each output's corresponding character figure					
Load Regulation						
Output Ripple and Noise Voltage						
Transient Response	$I_o=30\text{A}, 0\sim 20\text{MHz}$ (Detail Please see corresponding figure)					

General Specifications

Parameter	Condition	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Maximum Capacitive Load	30A resistive load + Solid Electrolytic capacitor $ESR \geq 2\text{m}\Omega$			1200		μF
Over current Protection			43		63	A
Output short-circuit current (average)	All				3	A
Forced Load Share Accuracy				10		%
Under Voltage Lockout Trip Level	Rising and falling V_{IN} , 3% hysteresis		4.1		4.4	V
Positive Logic	Logic High (Module ON)	V_{IH}	$V_{IN}-0.7$		$V_{IN,MAX}$	V
	Logic Low (Module OFF)	V_{IL}	-0.7		$V_{IN}-1.4$	V
Negative Logic	Logic High (Module OFF)	V_{IH}	3		$V_{IN,MAX}$	V
	Logic Low (Module ON)	V_{IL}	-0.7		1.2	V
Start-up Time	30A resistive load, no external output capacitors			2	5	mS
Switching Frequency		F_o		300		kHz
Operating Temperature	Natural convection		-40		85	°C
Vibration	3 Axes, 5 Min Each		10~55Hz, 0.35mm, 5g			
	3 Axes, 6 Times Each		Peak Deviation 300g, Settling Time 6mS			
MTBF			5,000,000			Hour

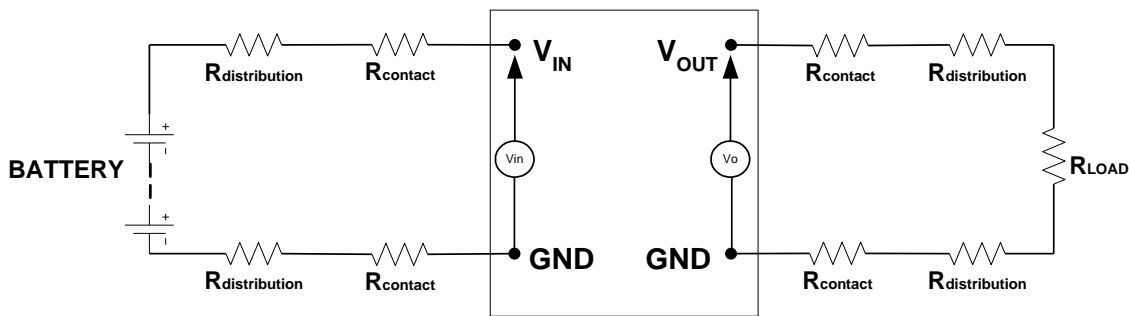
Test Configurations



Test setup for input noise, output noise and ripple

Note:

Output noise is measured with 0.1µF ceramic capacitor connected at the output. OSC measurement should be made using a BNC socket. Position the load between 50mm and 75mm (2in. and 3in) from the tested module.



Test setup for efficiency

Note:

All voltage measurements must be taken at the module's terminals, as shown above. If sockets are needed, Kelvin connections are required at the module terminals to avoid measurement errors due to socket contact resistance.

Technical Notes

Input Voltage Range

The MQ7280AS2 Series can be used in a wide variety of applications, esp. most of unregulated 12V intermediate power supply bus system. Its wide input voltage ranges can tolerate worst voltage drop from cheap isolated Brick-type Bus-converter, so it reduces total system cost on power supply.

Return Current Paths

The MQ7280AS2 Series are non-isolated DC/DC converters. Their two Common pins (pins 5 and 6) are connected to each other internally. To the extent possible with the intent of minimizing ground loops, input return current should be directed through pin 6 (also referred to as---Input or Input Return), and output return current should be directed through pin 5 (also referred to as---Output or Output Return) as short as possible.

I/O Filtering

All the specifications of the MQ7280AS2 Series are tested with specified output capacitors. However, certain input capacitors are necessary to improve the power modules' operating conditions and to reduce the ac impedance. For example, under some conditions, the power modules can't normally start up when fully loaded due to the high ac-impedance input source. External input capacitors serve primarily as energy-storage devices. They should be added close to the input pins of the MQ7280AS2 and selected for bulk capacitance (at appropriate frequencies), low ESR, and high rms-ripple-current ratings. All external capacitors should have

appropriate voltage ratings. To reduce the amount of ripple current fed back to the input supply (input reflected-ripple current), an external L-C filter can be added with the inductance as close to the power module as possible.

MQ7280AS2's output ripple and transient response can be improved with the increasing output capacitance. When using output capacitors, take care that the total output capacitance does not exceed MQ7280AS2's Maximum Capacitive Load to avoid issuing the module's over-current protection mechanism in the start-up procedure.

When an external L-C filter is added to reduce ripple on load, for best results, the filter components should be mounted close to the load circuit rather than the power module.

When testing the relationship between external capacitors and output voltage noise, the oscilloscope's probe should be applied to the module's end directly with scope probe ground less than 10mm in length.

Input Fusing

The MQ7280AS2 Series is not internally fused. Certain applications and/or safety agencies may require the installation of fuses at the inputs of power conversion components. The selection of the fuses should conform to the following:

1. The fuse value should be fast-blow 20A fuses.
2. Both input traces must be capable of carrying a current of 1.5 times the value of the fuse without opening.

Safety Considerations

MQ7280AS2's are non-isolated DC/DC converters. In general, all DC-DC's must be installed in compliance with relevant safety-agency specifications (usually UL/IEC/EN60950). In particular, for a non-isolated converter's output voltage to meet SELV (safety extra low voltage) requirements, its input must be SELV compliant. If the output needs to be ELV (extra low voltage), the input must be ELV.

Remote Sense

MQ7280AS2 Power Modules offer a positive output sense function on pin SENSE. The sense function enables point-of-use regulation for overcoming moderate IR drops in conductors and/or cabling. The sense line carries very little current and consequently requires a minimal cross-sectional-area conductor. As such, it is not a low-impedance point and must be treated with care in layout and cabling. Sense lines should be run adjacent to signals (preferably ground). If the remote sense is not needed the sense pin should be left open or connected to V_{OUT} directly.

Use of trim and sense functions can cause the output voltage to increase, thereby increasing output power beyond the MQ7280AS2's specified rating. Therefore:

$$V_{OUT} \text{ (at pins)} \times I_{OUT} \leq P \text{ (rated output power)}$$

ON/OFF Control

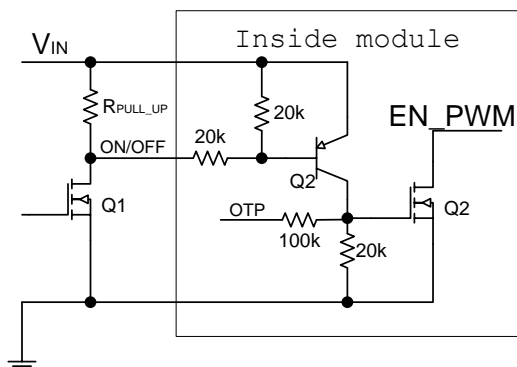


Fig1a. Remote ON/OFF Implementation with pull-up transistor for positive logic control

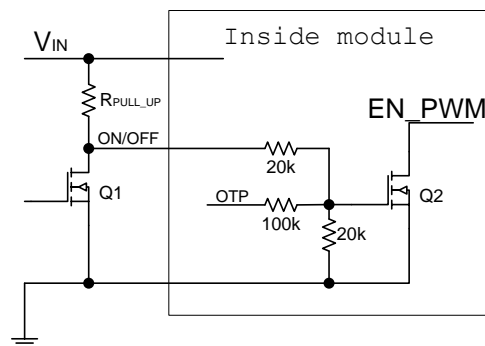


Fig1b. Remote ON/OFF Implementation with Open Collector/Drain transistor for negative logic control

The MQ7280A/BS power modules feature an On/Off pin for remote On/Off operation with optional negative or positive logic. If not using the remote On/Off pin, leave the pin open (module will be ON). The On/Off pin signal ($V_{on/off}$) is referenced to ground. To switch module on and off using remote On/Off, refer to Figure 1a~1b. 20k pull-up resistor for positive logic will be suitable, 5.11k will be reasonable value for negative logic control.

Output Over voltage Protection

MQ7280AS2 Series products do not incorporate output over voltage protection. If the operating circuit requires protection against abnormal output voltage, voltage-limiting circuitry must be provided external to the power module.

Output Over current Protection (OCP)

MQ7280AS2 incorporates over current and short circuit protection. If the load current exceeds the over current protection set point, the MQ7280AS2's internal over current-protection circuitry immediately turns off the module, which then goes into Hiccup mode. The unit operates normally once the output current is brought back into its specified range. The typical average output current during hiccup is less than 3A.

Caution: Be careful never to operate MQ7280AS in a "heavy overload" condition that is between the rated output current and the over current protection set point. This can cause permanent damage to the components.

Over temperature Protection (OTP)

To ensure MQ7280AS2's reliability and avoid damaging its internal components, MQ7280AS/IBA incorporates over-temperature protection circuit. When the temperature of the PCB is above 125°C, the over temperature protection circuit will be enabled and the module will stop working. When the temperature of the temperature-testing component is below about 110°C, the over temperature protection circuit will release and the module will automatically recover from shutdown. To avoid permanently damaging components, the surface temperature of MQ7280AS2's power components, esp. of the MOSFET (T_{REF} in Fig2) should be ensured below 125°C.

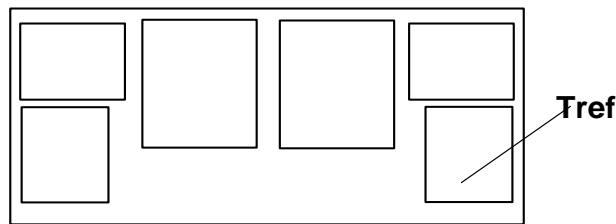


Fig2, Temperature Reference Point

Note: The over temperature protection may be issued when MQ7280AS2 operates in a "heavy overload" condition for a long time. Thus, the airflow should be improved.

Output Voltage Trimming

MQ7280AS2's output voltage can be trimmed in certain ranges. See Figure 3 for the 2 programming methods. See Performance Specifications for allowable trim ranges in detail. Also customized products are offered.

Trim with external resistor (Fig3a), the equation as below,

$$R_{TRIM} = \frac{8000}{V_o - 0.8}$$

Resistor values are in Ω ; V_o is desired output voltage.

For examples, to trim output to 1.5V, then

$$R_{TRIM} = \frac{8000}{1.5 - 0.8} = 11429$$

So, choose $R_{TRIM} = 11.3k\Omega$

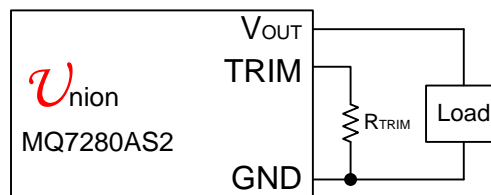


Fig3. Circuit configuration for programming output voltage using external resistor

For most common voltages, the required Trim resistors are as Table 1.

Table 1, the required trim resistors R_{TRIM} for most common voltages (MQ7280AS2)

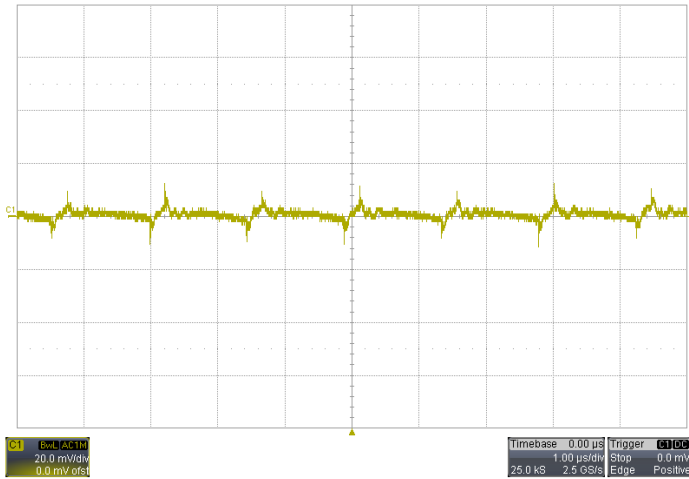
Desired Voltages (V)	R_{TRIM} (k Ω)
0.8	Open
1.0	40
1.2	20
1.5	11.429
1.8	8
2.5	4.706
3.3	3.2

Typical Characteristics – output adjusted to 0.8V

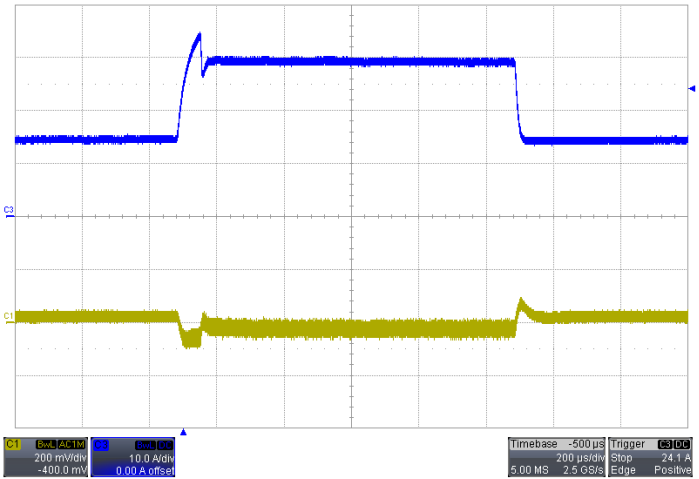
General conditions:

Input filter : 220uF/25V*2 Solid Electrolytic CAP;

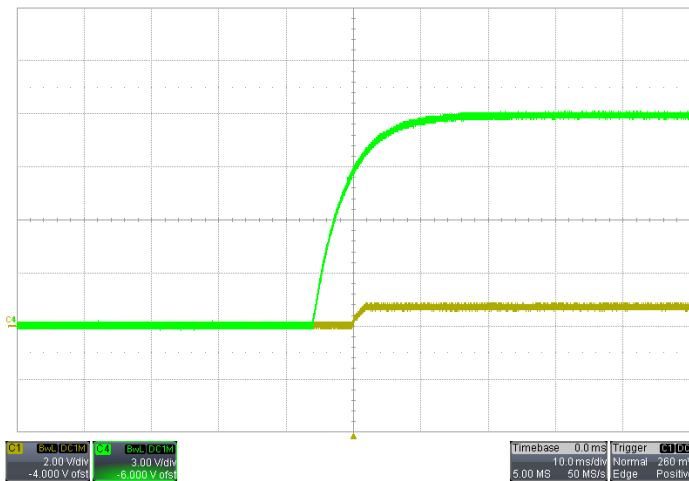
Output filter: 270uF/16V*2 Solid Electrolytic CAP



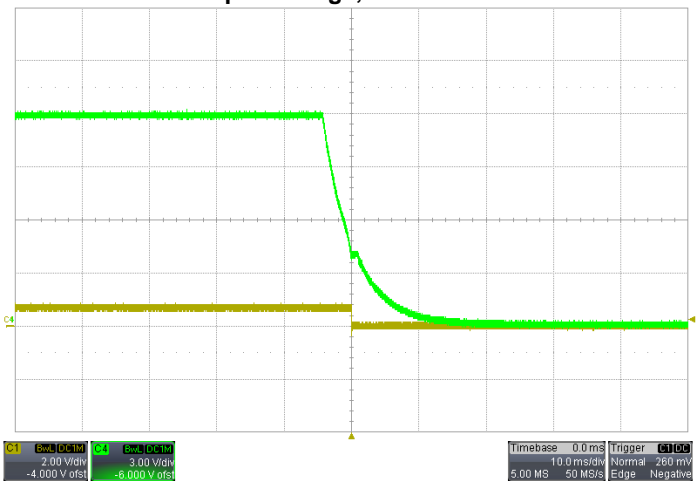
Noise $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=30A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



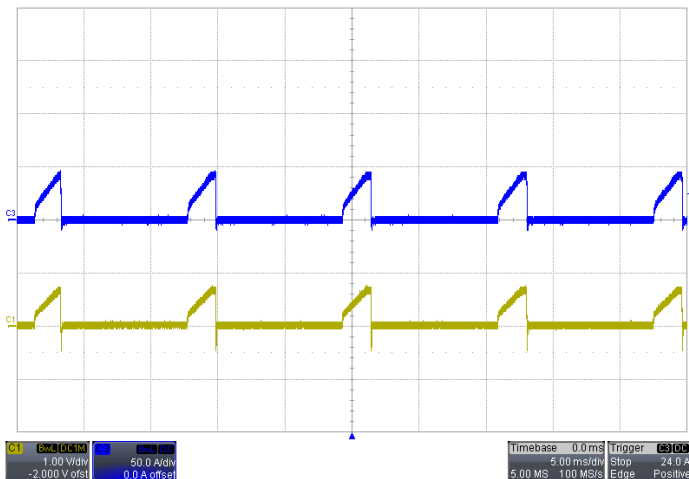
Transient Response $V_{IN}=12V$, Step from 15A~30A~15A
C1:output Voltage,C3:Load current



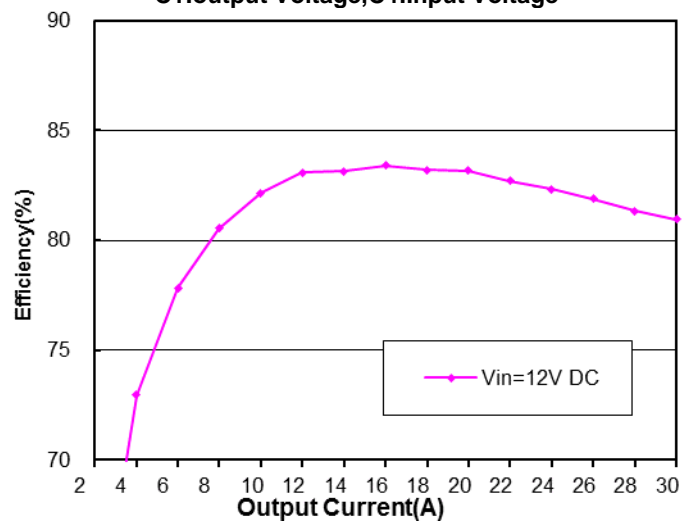
Start-up $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=30A$
C1:output Voltage,C4:Input Voltage



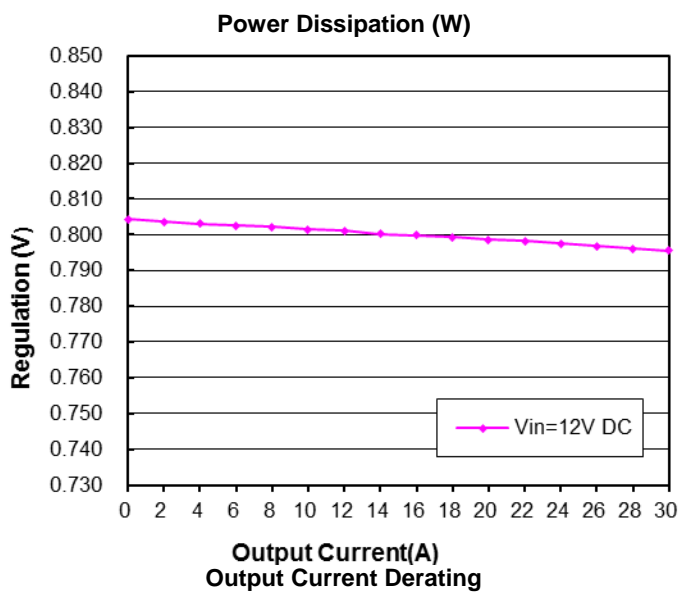
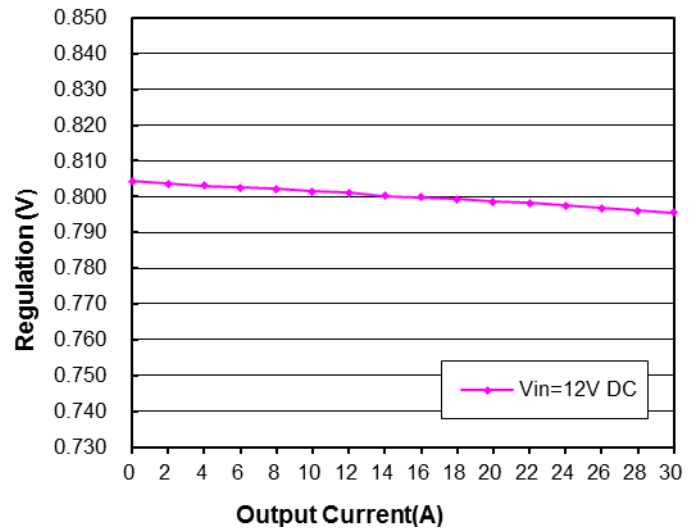
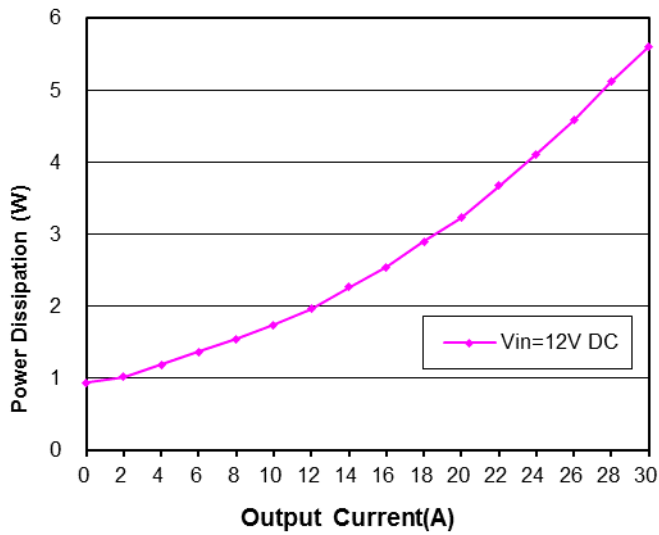
Power Down, $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=30A$
C1:output Voltage,C4:Input Voltage



Short-Circuit Output $V_{IN}=12V$
C1:output Voltage,C3:Load current



Efficiency



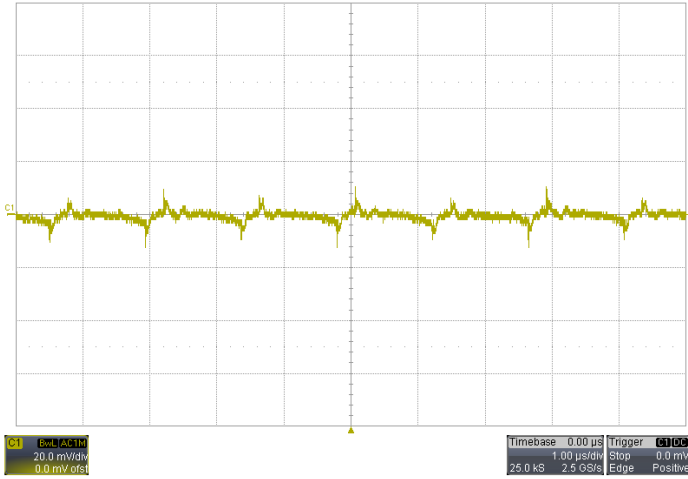
Regulation
Output voltage vs. Load Current

Typical Characteristics – output adjusted to 1V

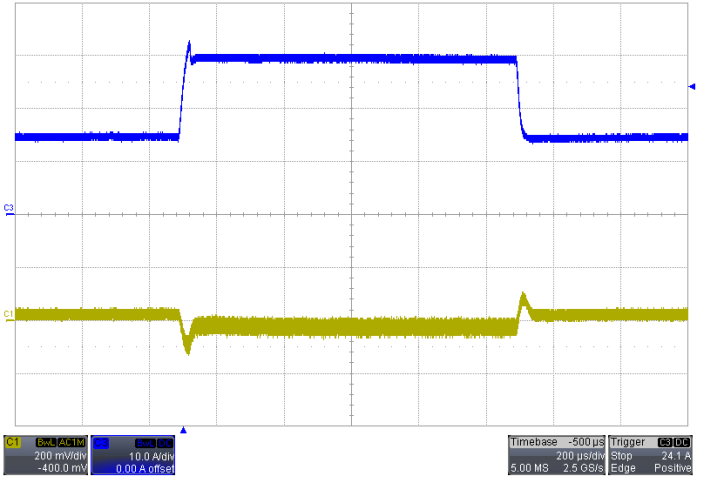
General conditions:

Input filter : 220uF/25V*2 Solid Electrolytic CAP;

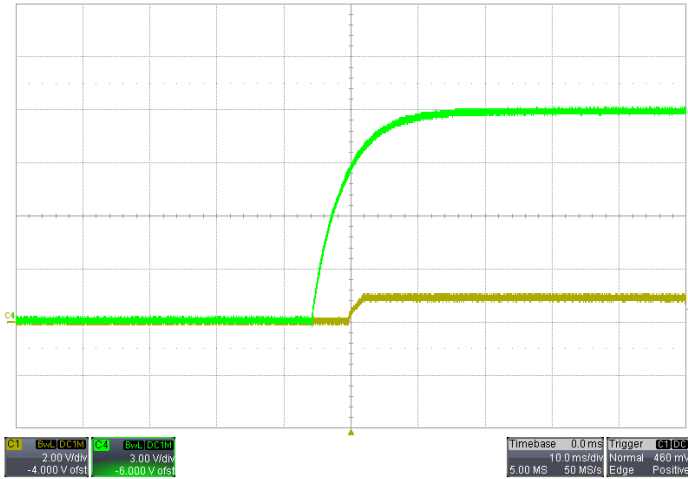
Output filter: 270uF/16V*2 Solid Electrolytic CAP



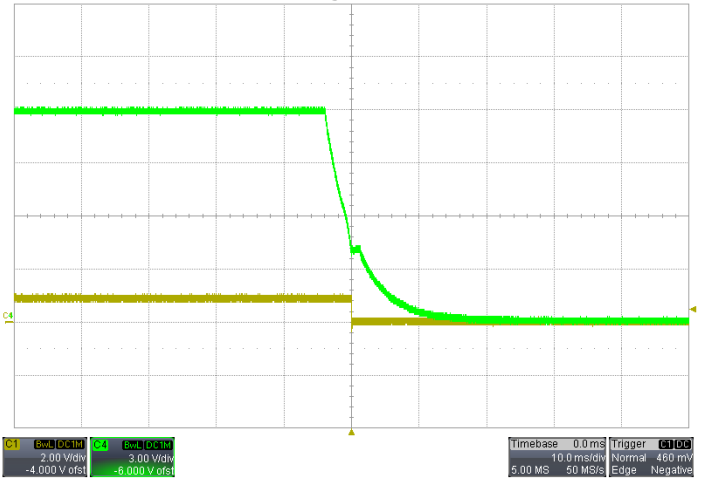
Noise $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=30A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



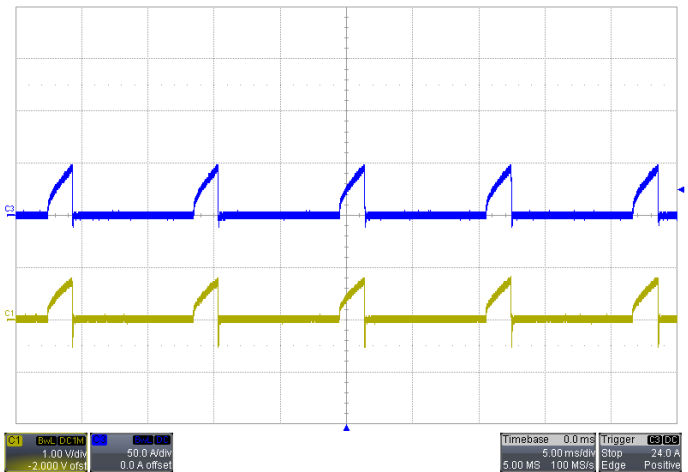
Transient Response $V_{IN}=12V$, Step from 15A~30A~15A
C1:output Voltage,C3:Load current



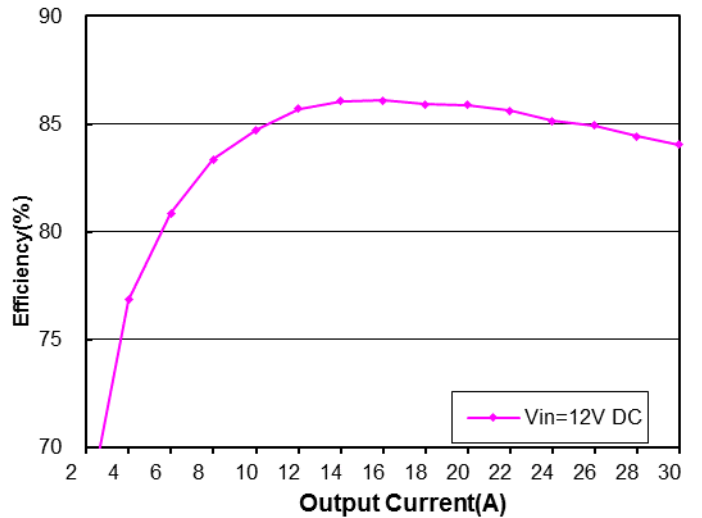
Start-up $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=30A$
C1:output Voltage,C4:Input Voltage



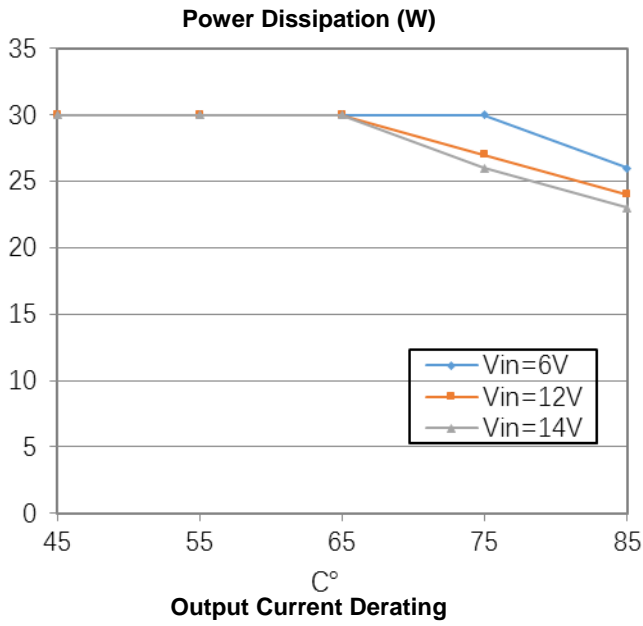
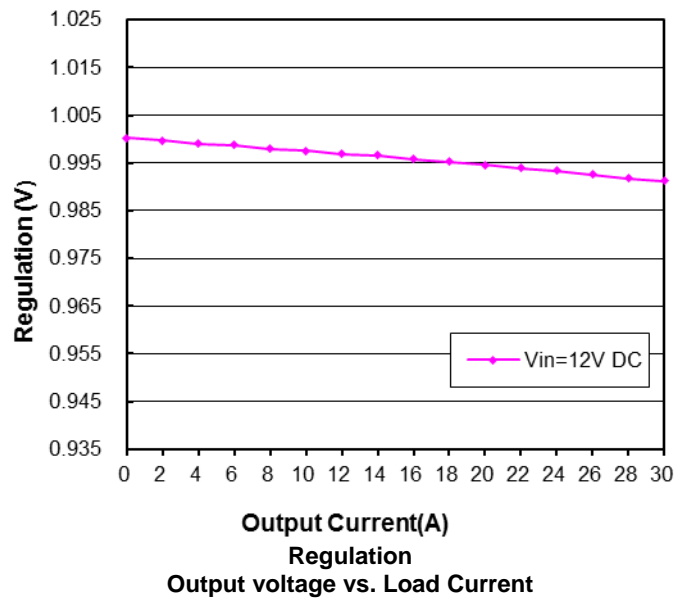
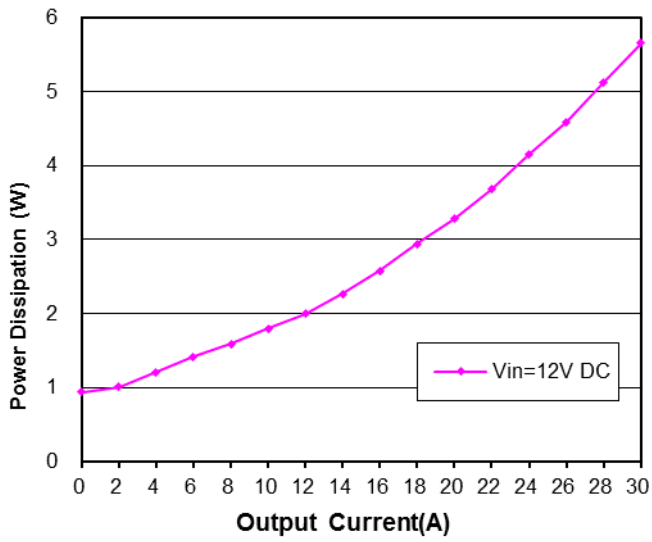
Power Down, $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=30A$
C1:output Voltage,C4:Input Voltage



Short-Circuit Output $V_{IN}=12V$
C1:output Voltage,C3:Load current



Efficiency

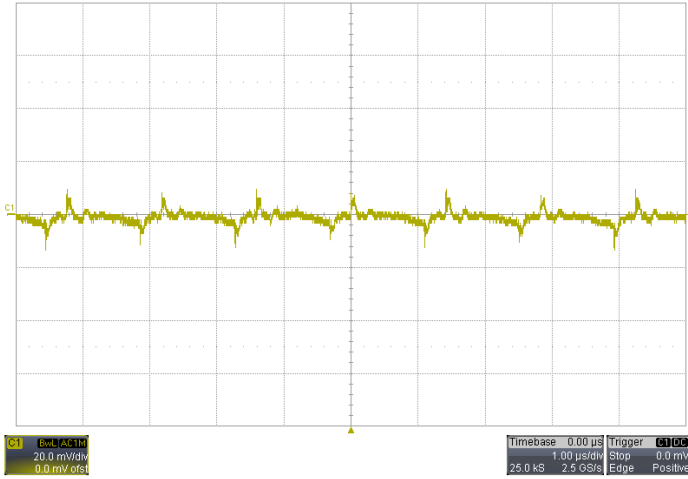


Typical Characteristics – output adjusted to 1.2V

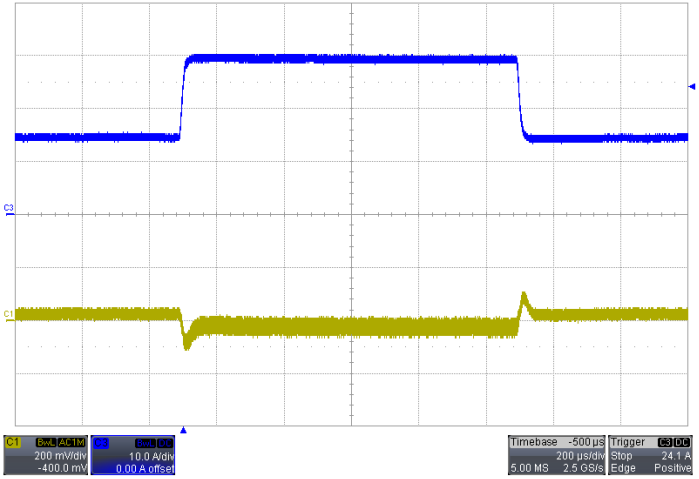
General conditions:

Input filter : 220uF/25V*2 Solid Electrolytic CAP;

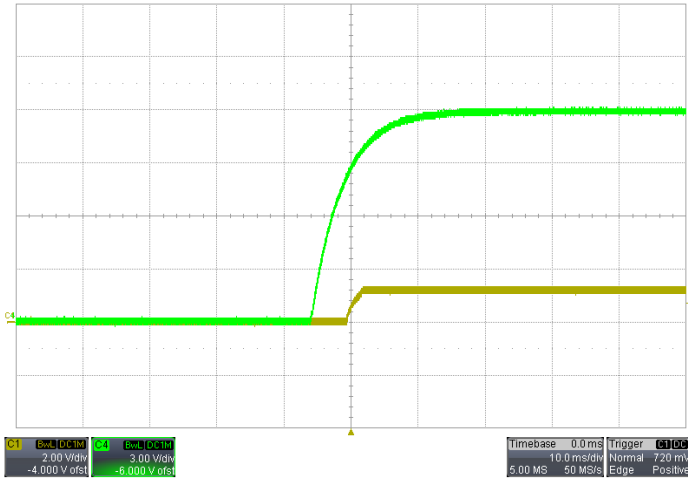
Output filter: 270uF/16V*2 Solid Electrolytic CAP



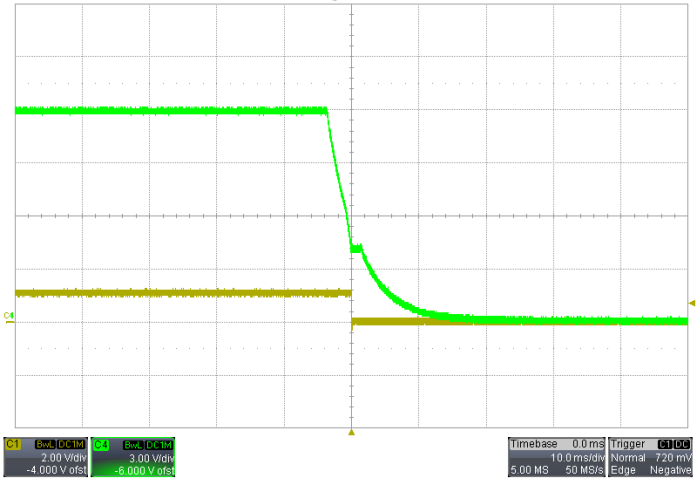
Noise $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=30A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



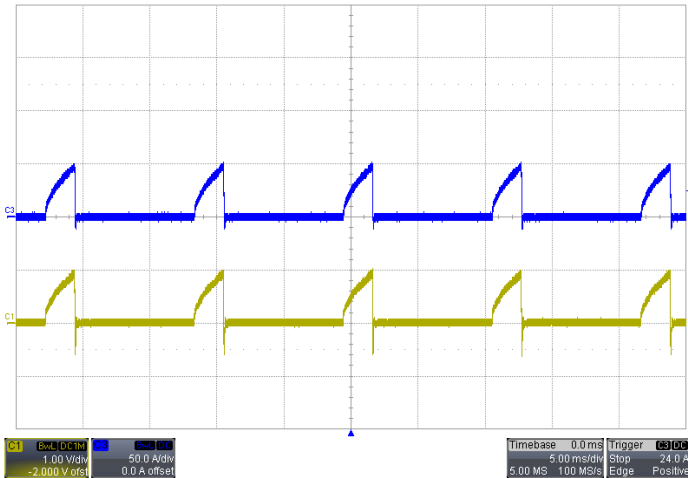
Transient Response $V_{IN}=12V$, Step from 15A~30A~15A
C1:output Voltage,C3:Load current



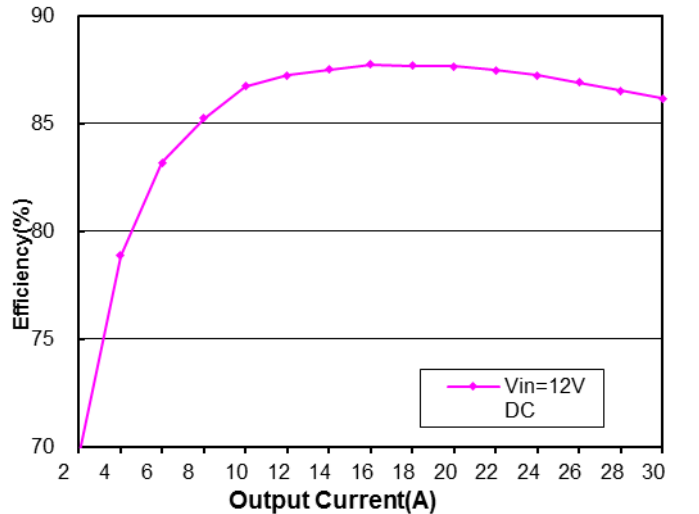
Start-up $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=30A$
C1:output Voltage,C4:Input Voltage



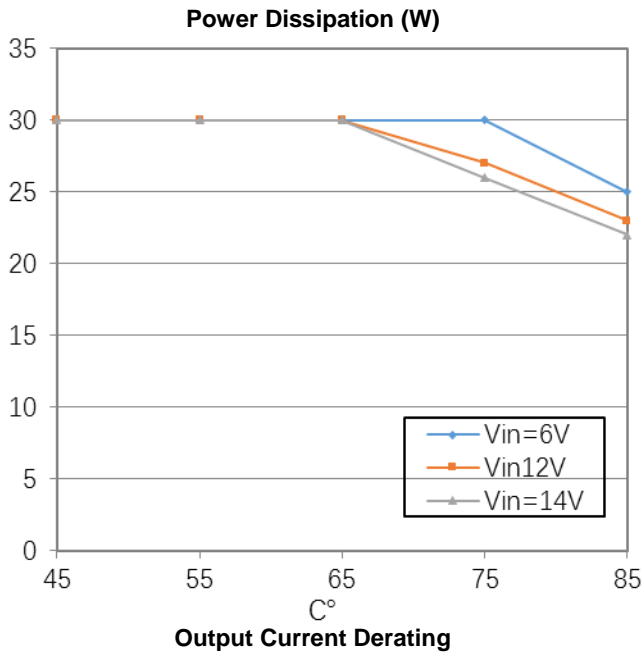
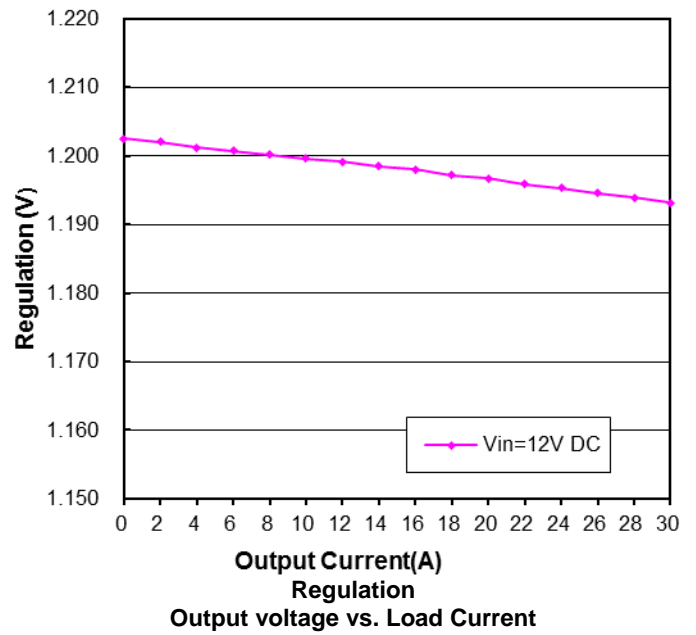
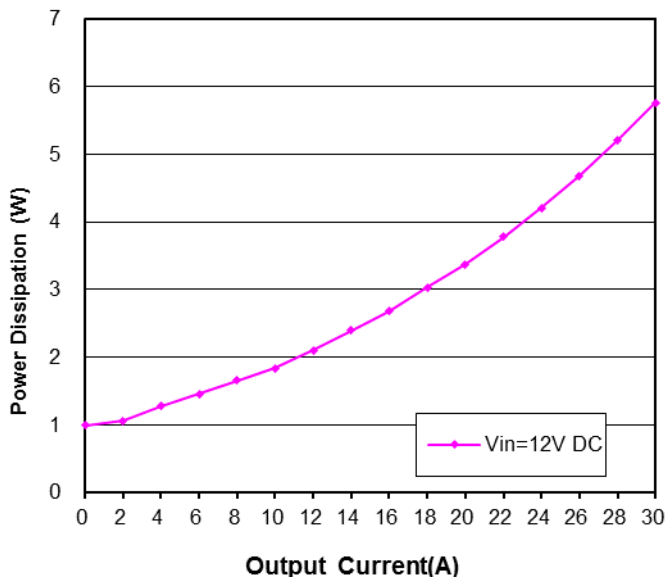
Power Down, $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=30A$
C1:output Voltage,C4:Input Voltage



Short-Circuit Output $V_{IN}=12V$
C1:output Voltage,C3:Load current



Efficiency

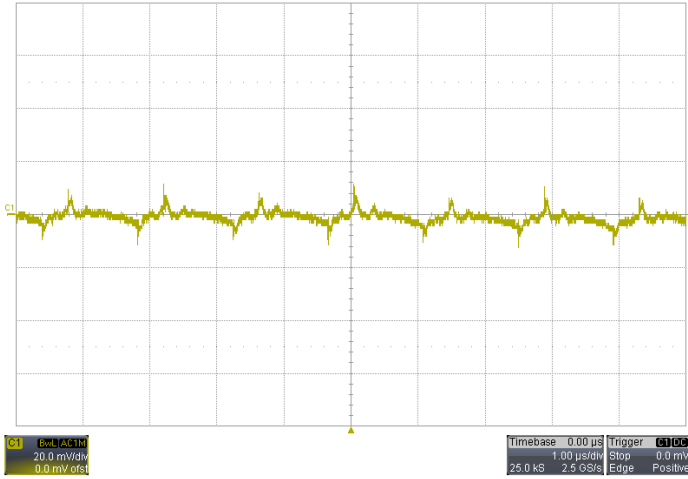


Typical Characteristics – output adjusted to 1.5V

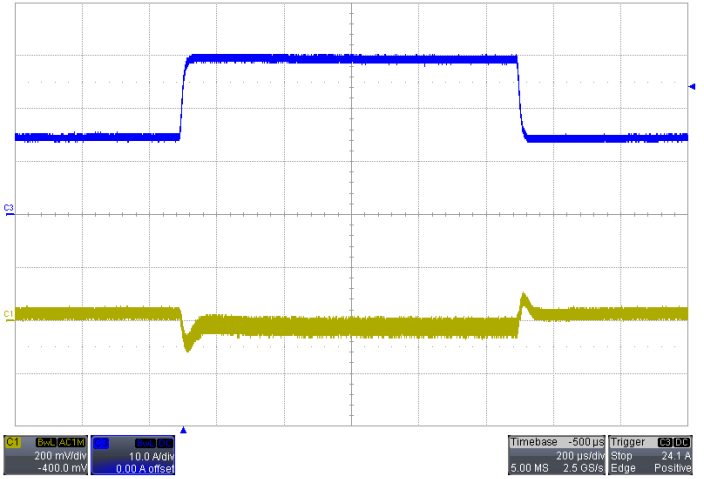
General conditions:

Input filter : 220uF/25V*2 Solid Electrolytic CAP;

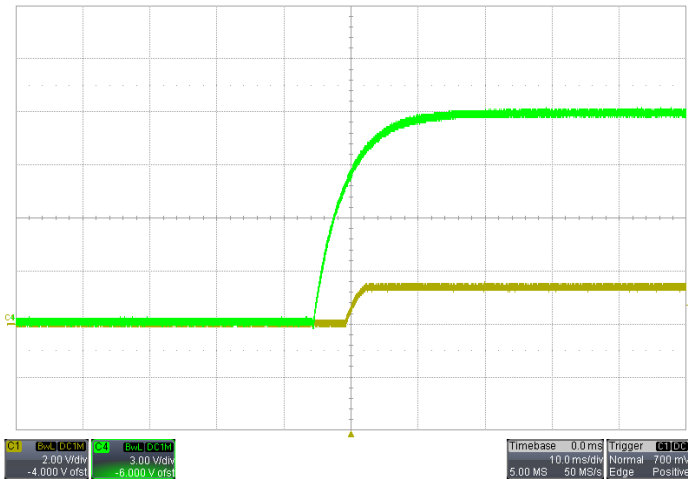
Output filter: 270uF/16V*2 Solid Electrolytic CAP



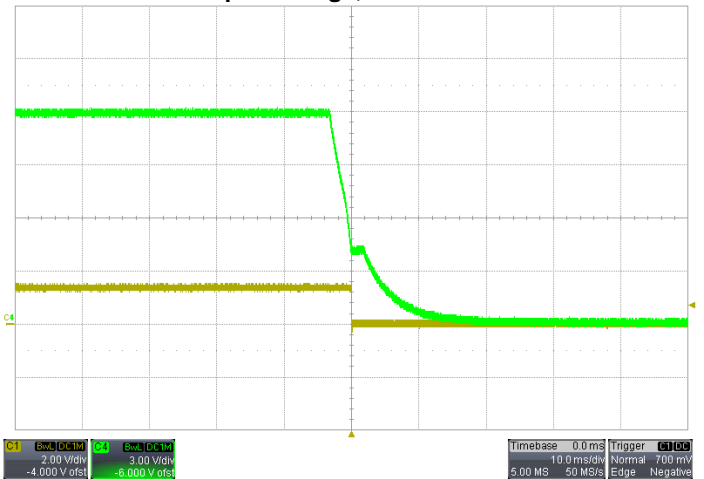
Noise $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=30A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



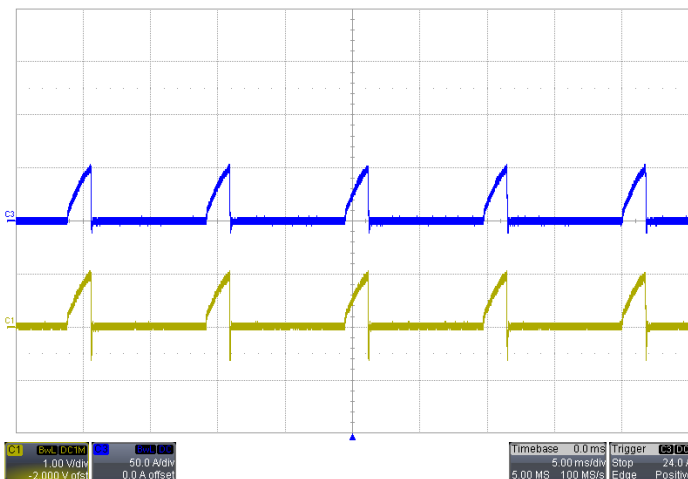
Transient Response $V_{IN}=12V$, Step from 15A~30A~15A
C1:output Voltage,C3:Load current



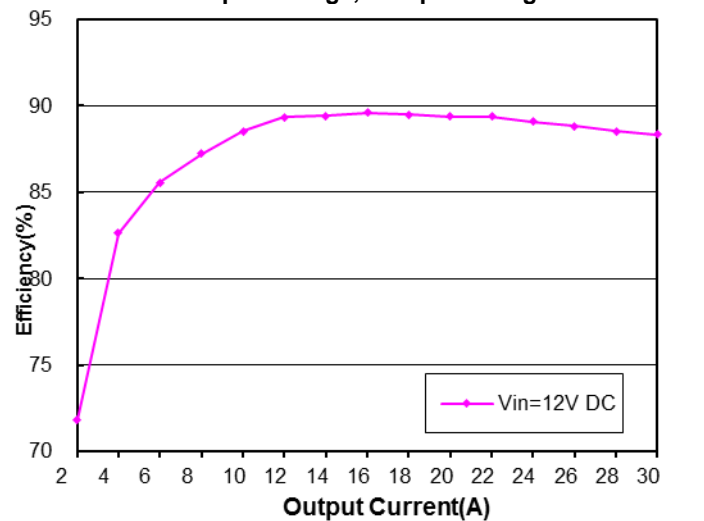
Start-up $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=30A$
C1:output Voltage,C4:Input Voltage



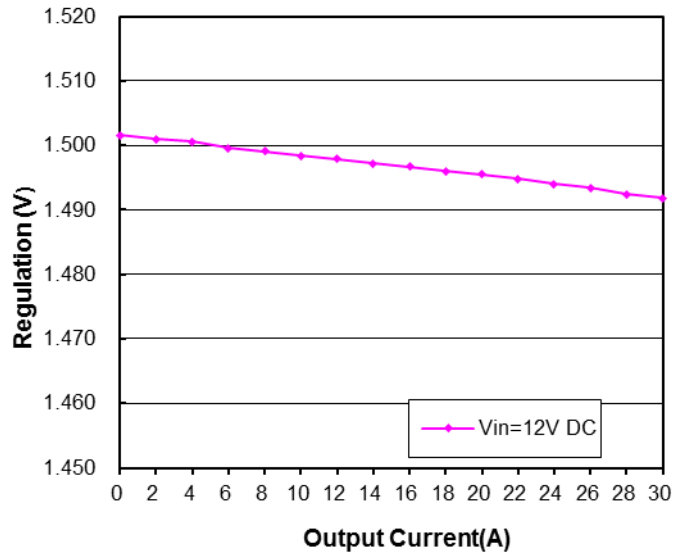
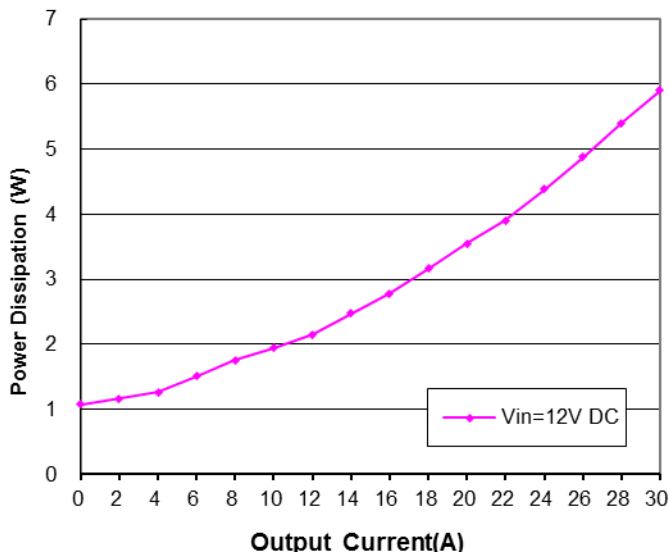
Power Down, $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=30A$
C1:output Voltage,C4:Input Voltage



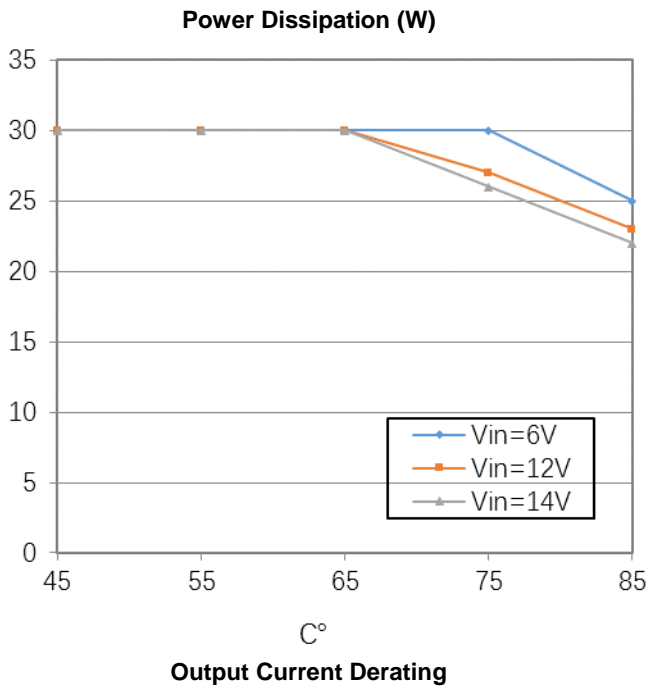
Short-Circuit Output $V_{IN}=12V$
C1:output Voltage,C3:Load current



Efficiency



Regulation
Output voltage vs. Load Current

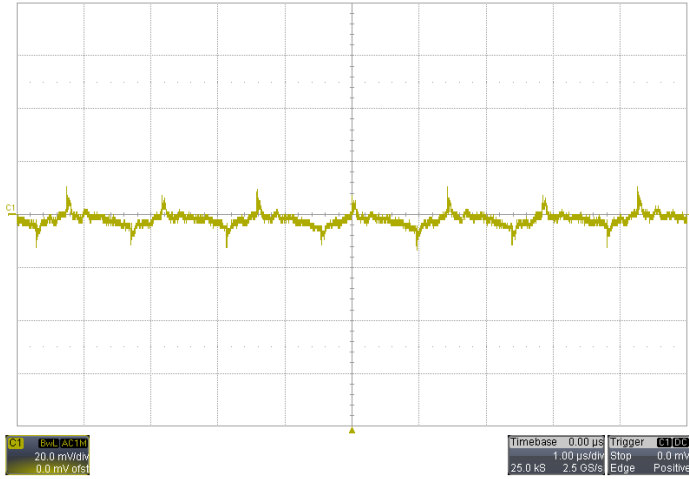


Typical Characteristics – output adjusted to 1.8V

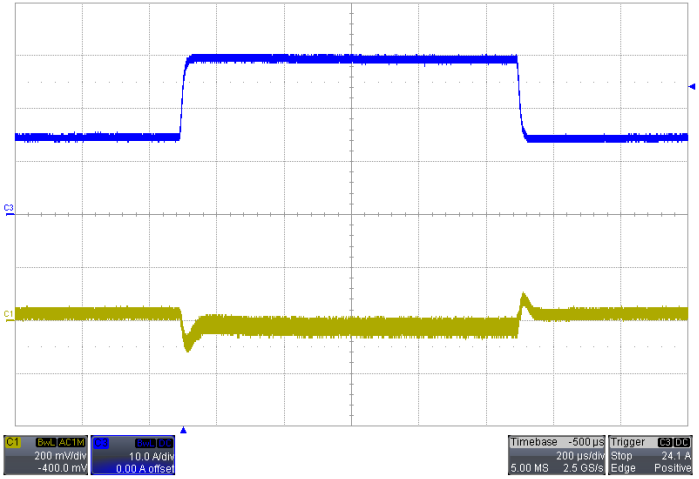
General conditions:

Input filter : 220uF/25V*2 Solid Electrolytic CAP;

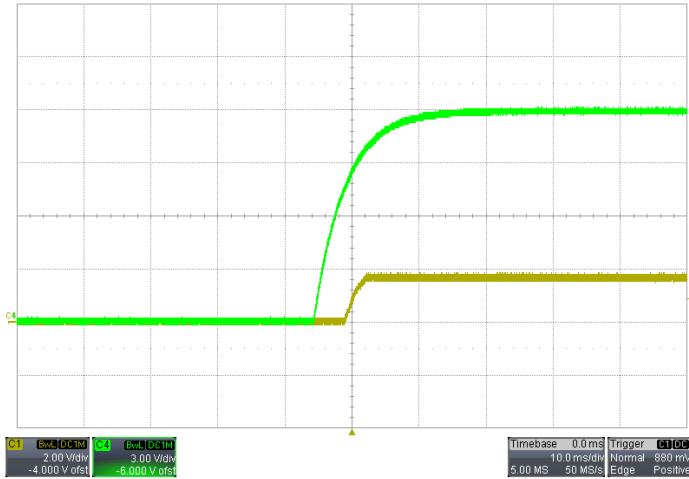
Output filter: 270uF/16V*2 Solid Electrolytic CAP



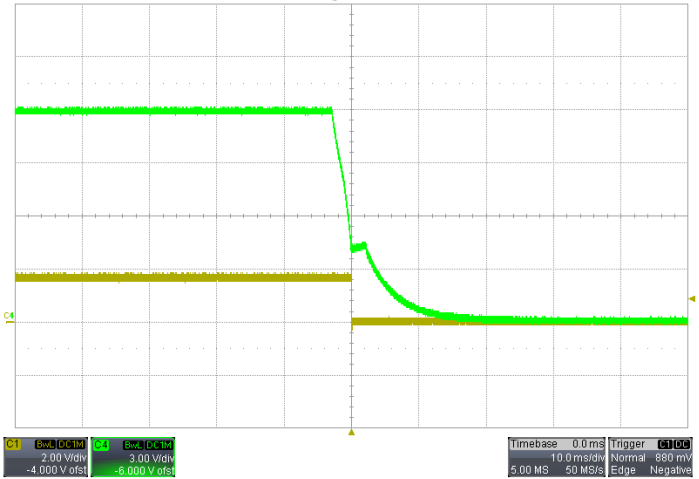
Noise $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=30A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



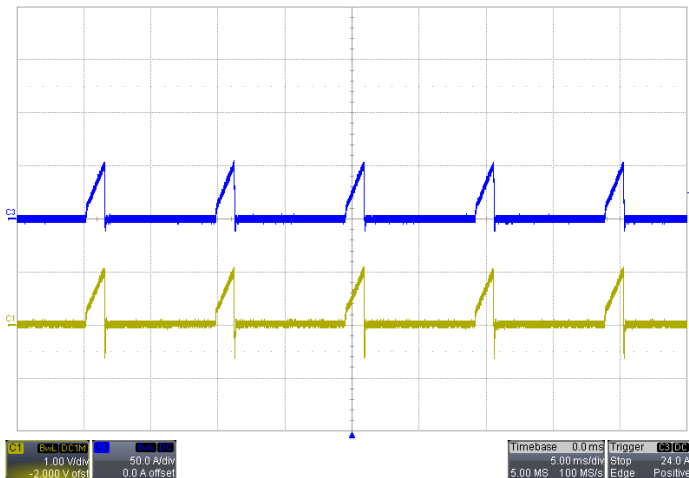
Transient Response $V_{IN}=12V$, Step from 15A~30A~15A
C1:output Voltage,C3:Load current



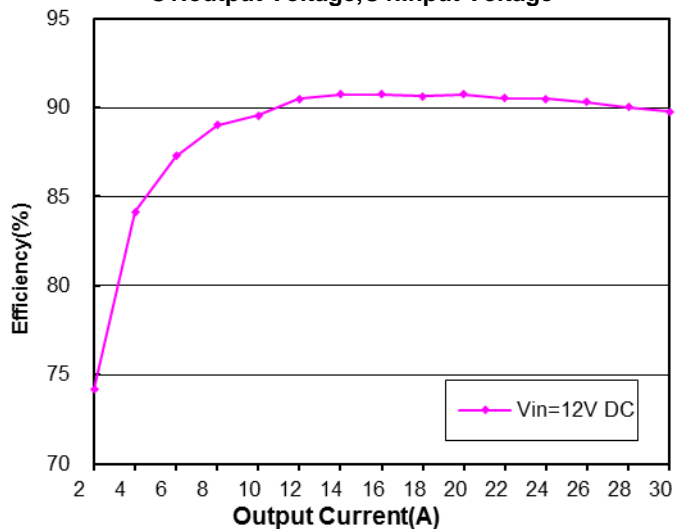
Start-up $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=30A$
C1:output Voltage,C4:Input Voltage



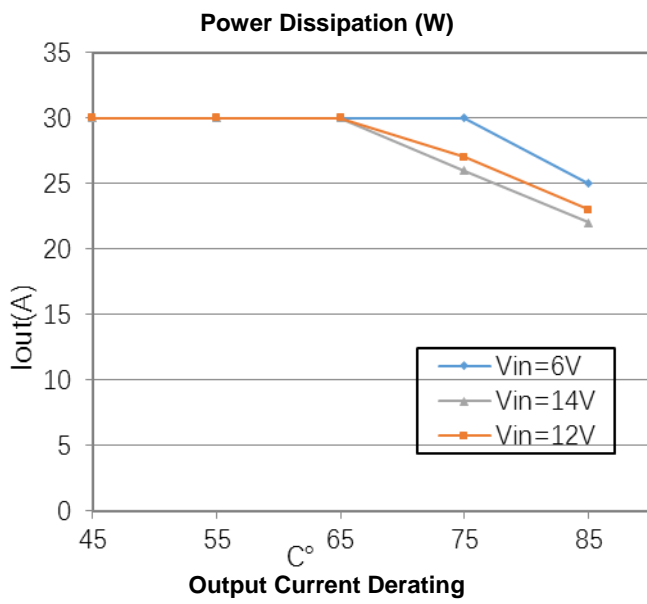
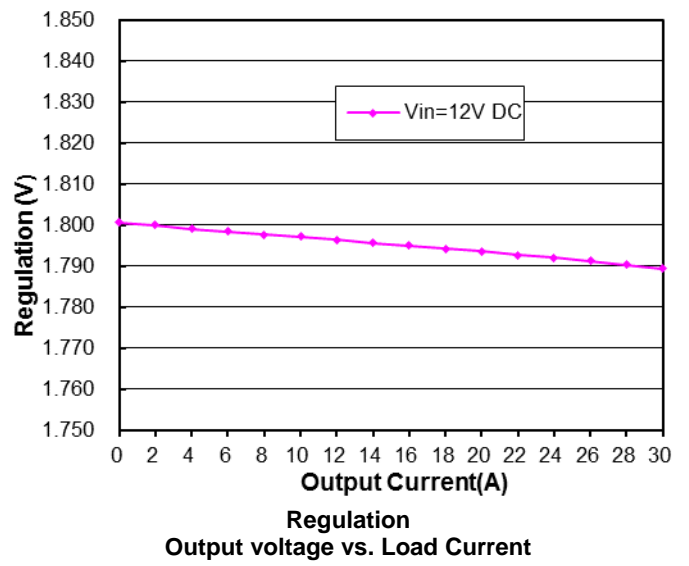
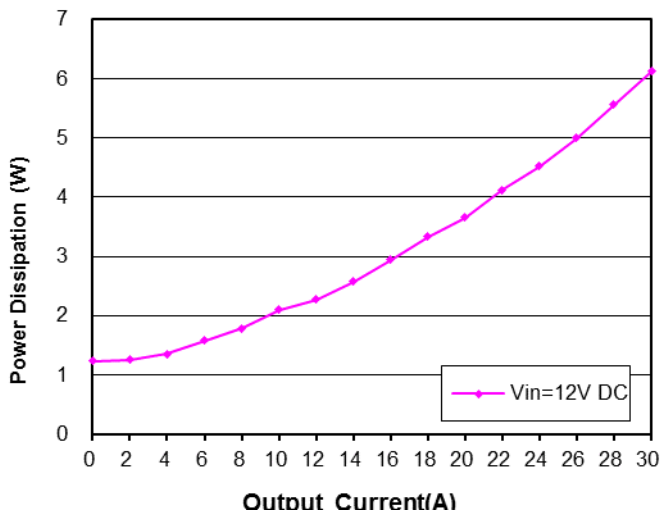
Power Down, $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=30A$
C1:output Voltage,C4:Input Voltage



Short-Circuit Output $V_{IN}=12V$
C1:output Voltage,C3:Load current



Efficiency

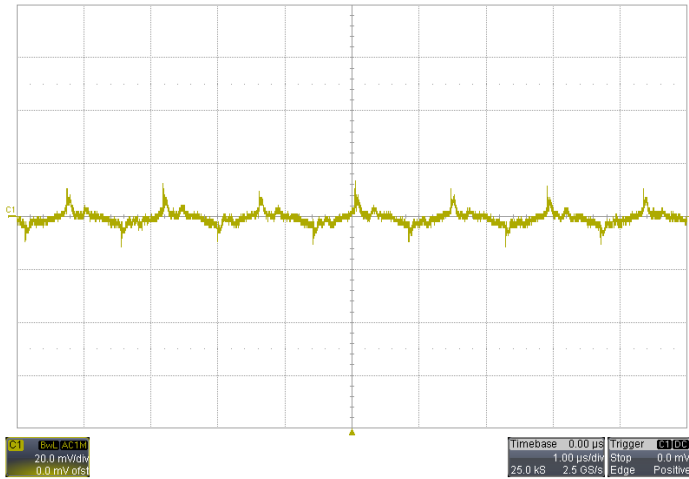


Typical Characteristics – output adjusted to 2.5V

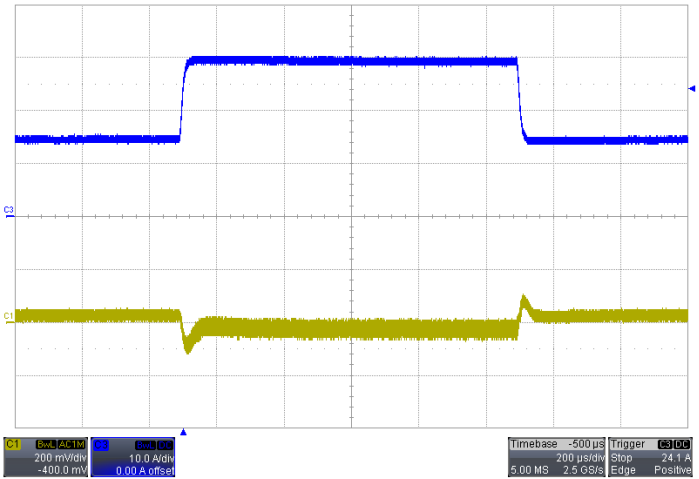
General conditions:

Input filter : 220uF/25V*2 Solid Electrolytic CAP;

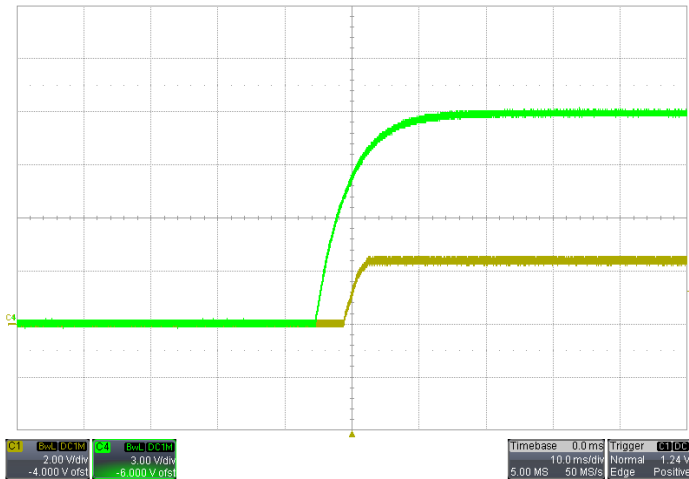
Output filter: 270uF/16V*2 Solid Electrolytic CAP



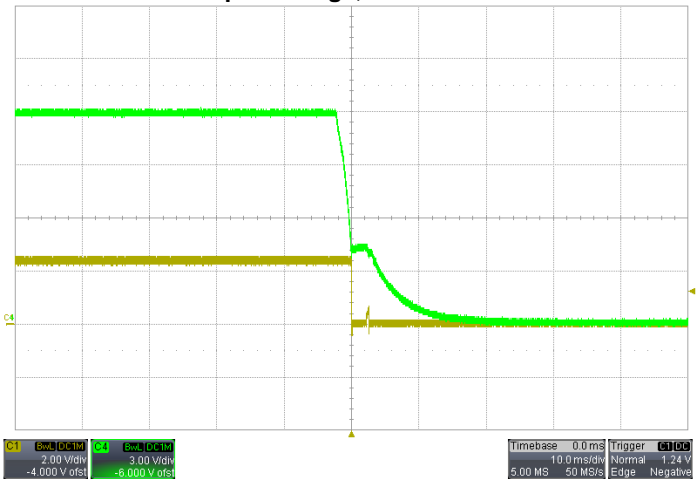
Noise $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=30A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



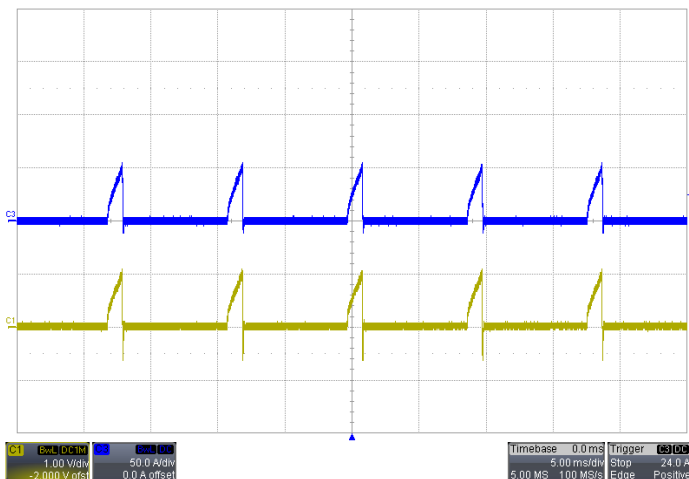
Transient Response $V_{IN}=12V$, Step from 15A~30A~15A
C1:output Voltage,C3:Load current



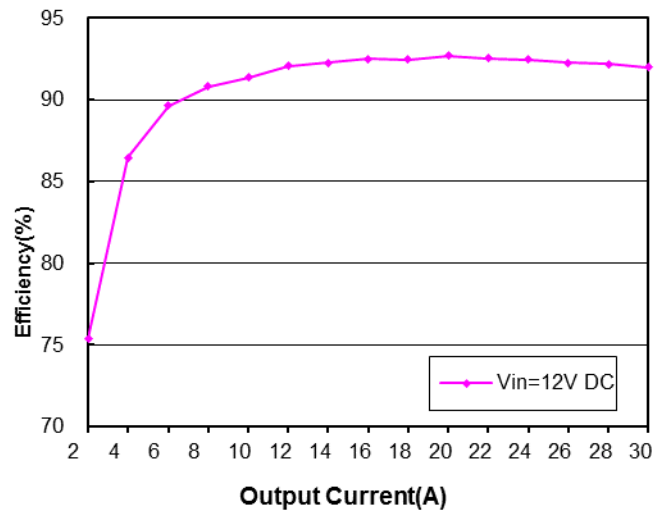
Start-up $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=30A$
C1:output Voltage,C4:Input Voltage



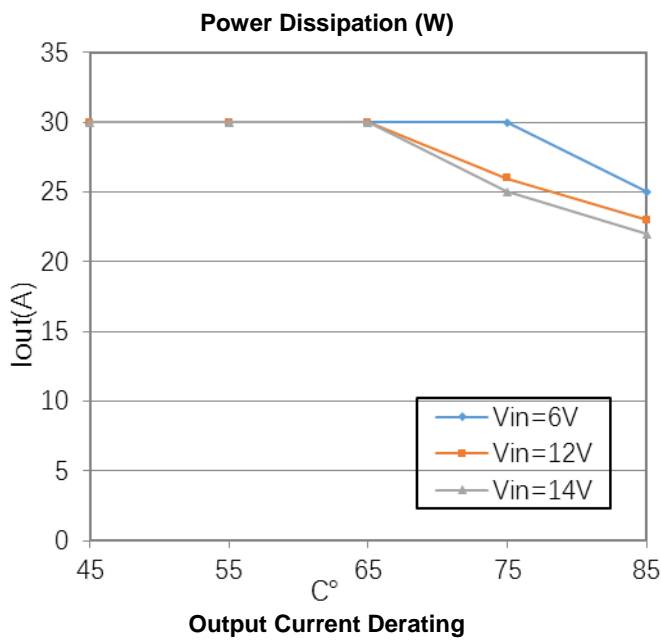
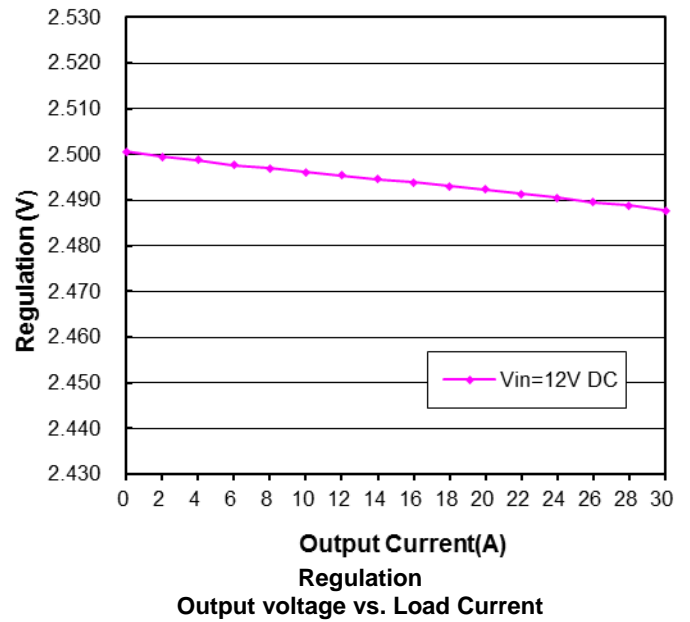
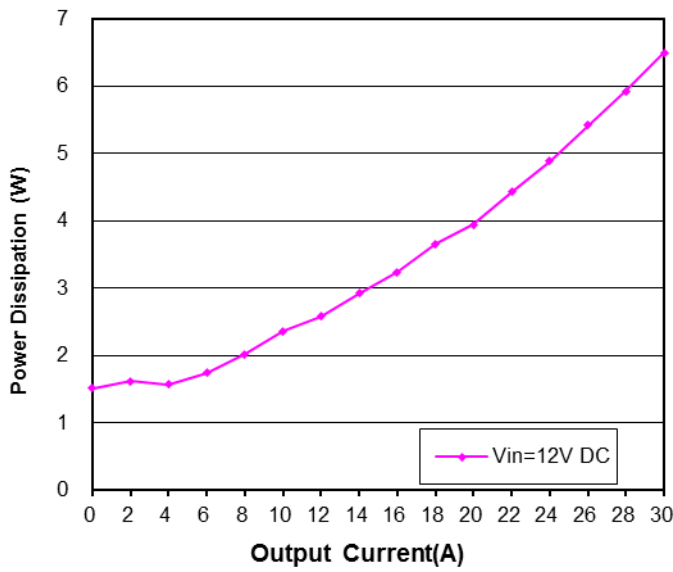
Power Down, $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=30A$
C1:output Voltage,C4:Input Voltage



Short-Circuit Output $V_{IN}=12V$
C1:output Voltage,C3:Load current



Efficiency



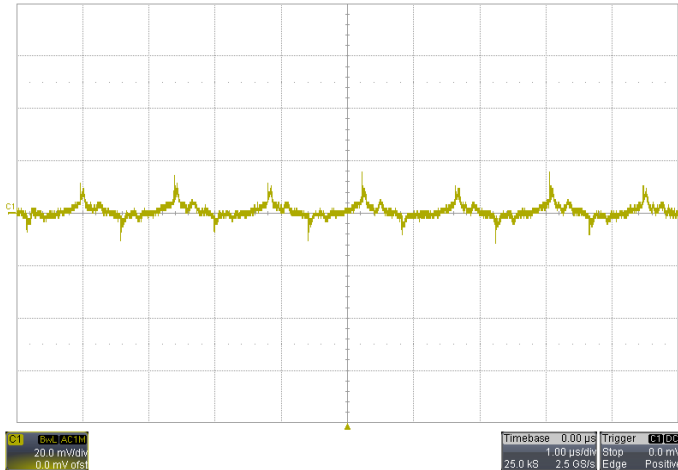
Output voltage vs. Load Current

Typical Characteristics – output adjusted to 3.3V

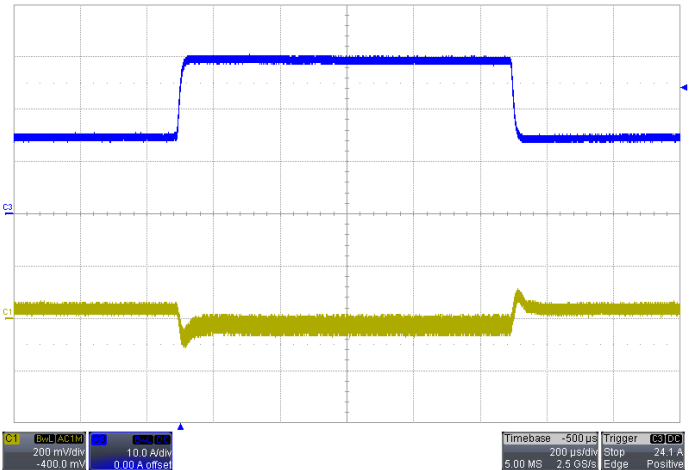
General conditions:

Input filter : 220uF/25V*2 Solid Electrolytic CAP;

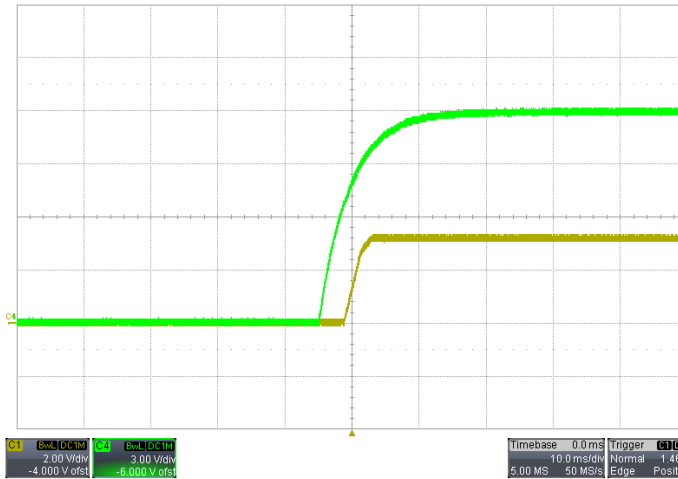
Output filter: 270uF/16V*2 Solid Electrolytic CAP



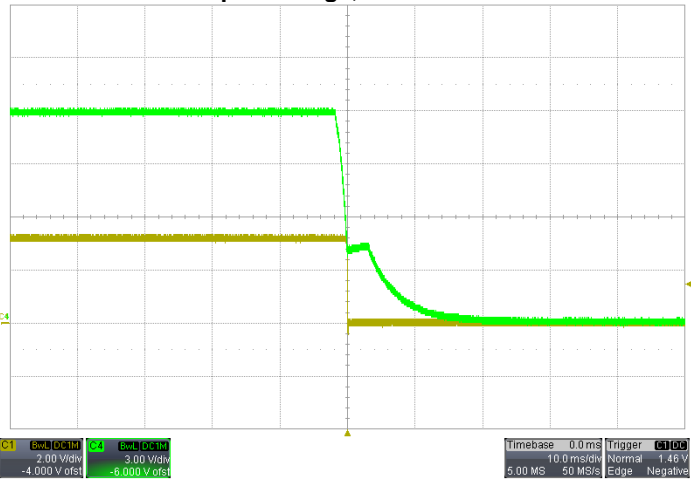
Ripple&Noise $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=30A$, 5~20MHz Bandwidth



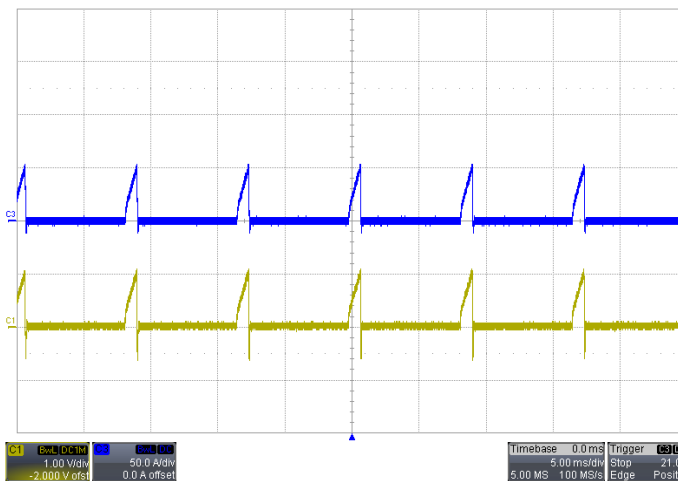
Transient Response $V_{IN}=12V$, Step from 15A~30A~15A
C1:output Voltage,C3:Load current



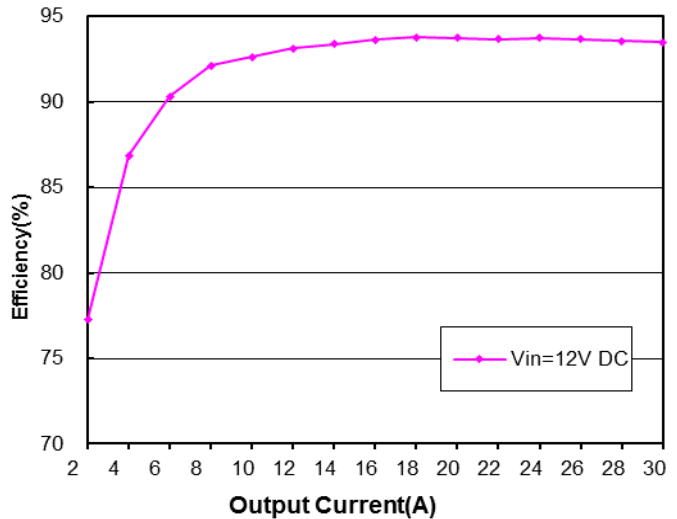
Start-up With $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=30A$
C1:output Voltage,C4:Input Voltage



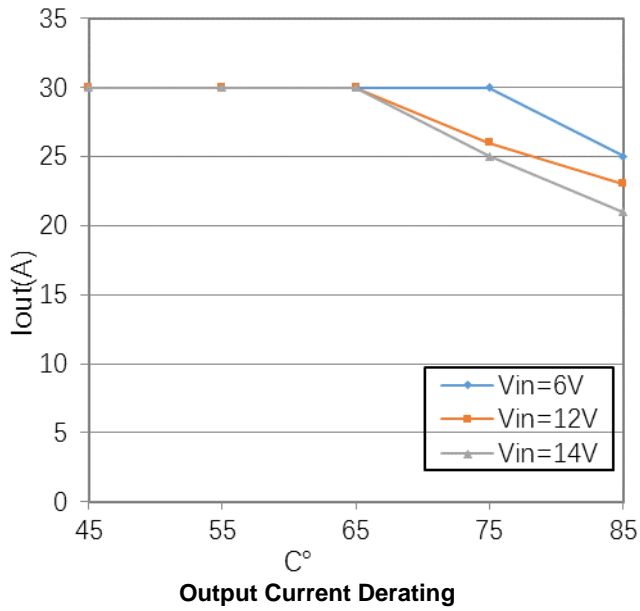
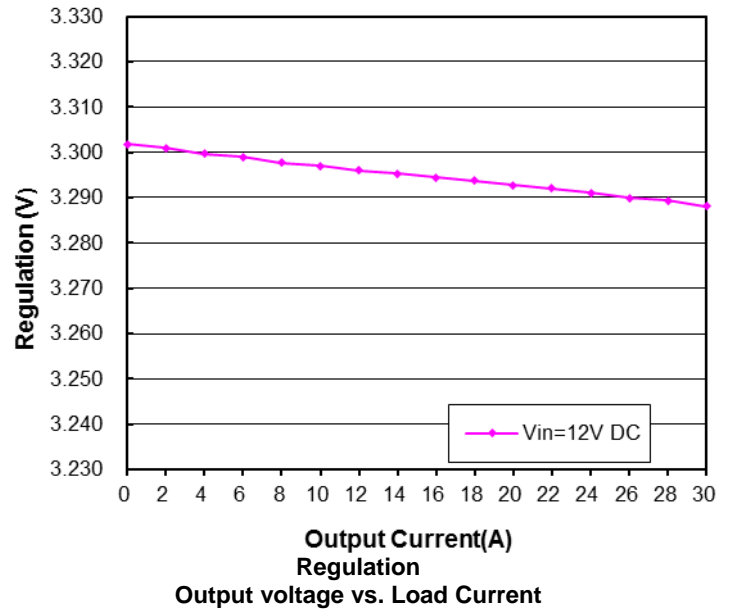
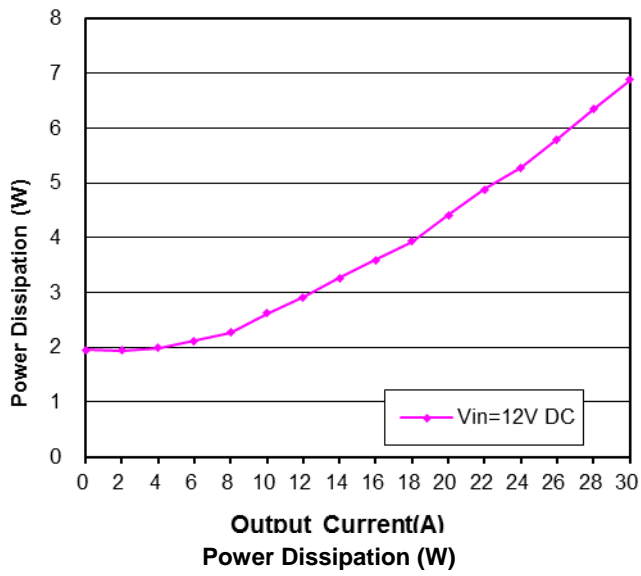
Power Down With $V_{IN}=12V$, $I_O=30A$
C1:output Voltage,C4:Input Voltage



Short-Circuit Output $V_{IN}=12V$
C1:output Voltage,C3:Load current

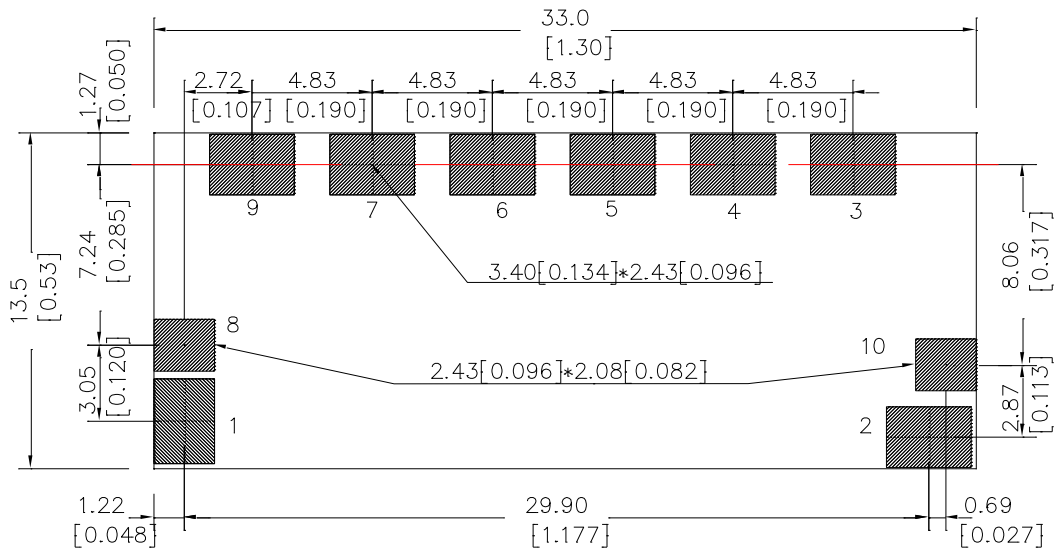


Efficiency



Recommended Hole Pattern

Dimensions are in millimeters (inches)



COMPONENT-SIDE FOOTPRINT

Application Notes